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CONTENTS

Soviet Union

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/SALT/MBFR

Zorin Speaks on Detente, Disarmament, Talks [Budapest] AA 1
Sincerity of U.S. Wish for TNF Talks Questioned AA 3
[Slavin in NOVOYE VREMYA No 25]
Ilichev Speaks on Military Detente at CSCE Session AA 4
[IZVESTIYA 18 Jun]
PRAVDA Carries Article on Palme Commission Report [17 Jun] AA 5

COMMUNIST RELATIONS

CEMA Heads of Government To Meet in Sofia 2 Jul BB 1
Increased CEMA Trade in Raw Materials Seen BB 1
Protocols Signed BB 1
Oil, Gas Deliveries Up BB 1
Intergovernmental Talks on Soyuz Pipeline Held BB 1
[PRAVDA 17 Jun]

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

U.S. To 'Disavow' Kirkpatrick for Vote on Israel [L. Ponomarev] CC 1
End of Bloc Journalists' Leningrad Conference CC 1
[LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA 6 Jun]

UNITED STATES & CANADA

President Reagan's San Antonio Speech Criticized A 1
Tolkunov Views U.S. 'Protection' of Israel A 1
[PRAVDA 19 Jun]

NORTHEAST ASIA

U.S. Military Support of South Korea Scored [Mikhaylov] C 1

SOUTH ASIA

Karmal Cables Brezhnev en Route to Prague D 1
Soviet Religious Delegation Visits Afghanistan D 1
Soviet 'Electronic Equipment' Incident Reported [AFP] D 1
Briefs: Contracts With Indian Firms D 1

EASTERN EUROPE

FRG Revanchists' Designs on Poland Scored F 1
PAP Cited on Desecration of Soviet Monuments F 2
[LITERATURNAYA GAZETA 17 Jun]
PRAVDA Cites NEPSZABADSAG Comment on Poland [17 Jun] F 2
MSZMP Statement on Poland, Southeast Asia Noted F 3
[PRAVDA 21 Jun]

WESTERN EUROPE

Bush Visit for Talks With Mitterrand Viewed G 1
PCF Participation in French Government Discussed [Grigoryev] G 1
Spanish Pneumonia Virus Linked With U.S. Presence [Konstantinov] G 2
PCI Journal Scored on Criticism of CPSU Letter G 3
[Samoilov in NOVOYE VREMYA]

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

PRAVDA: Syrian Parliamentarians End USSR Visit H 1
[PRAVDA 17 Jun]
PDRY, Soviet Military Delegations Confer 24 Jun [ANA] H 1

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Expulsion of U.S. Diplomats From Zambia Noted J 1
Supreme Soviet Delegation Begins Angola Visit J 1
[Nikonov in IZVESTIYA 17 Jun]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Further Reportage on USSR Supreme Soviet Session R 1
Draft Law on Foreigners R 1
Zagladin on Draft Law R 1
Appeal Adopted; Session Ends R 2
Gromyko Awards Scientists, Workers, Diplomats R 2
Grishin Addresses Moscow University Aktiv R 3
[MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA 13 Jun]
Kazakh Supreme Soviet Meeting Held 12 Jun, Ends R 3
[KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA 13 Jun]
Armenian Supreme Soviet Meets 12 Jun, Concludes R 5
[Yerevan KOMMUNIST 13 Jun]
Moldavian Supreme Soviet Appointments, Dismissals R 6
[SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA 5 Jun]
Sakharov Sends Brezhnev Letter on Dissidents [AFP] R 6

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

Molniya Communications Satellite Launched 25 Jun U 1
PRAVDA on Brezhnev Cosmonaut Awards Speech [18 Jun] U 1

ZORIN SPEAKS ON DETENTE, DISARMAMENT, TALKS

LD242110 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1809 GMT 23 Jun 81

[Interview program entitled: "Scope for Maneuver: Europe and Detente's Chances," including recorded interview with Valentin Zorin, Moscow radio and television political observer; presenter unindentified]

[Excerpts] The chances for detente in Europe and the world are determined by political, military and economic factors. The military point of view is of outstanding importance among these; after all, the strategic balance represents the most important basis for detente. This issue, strategic balance and disarmament, was discussed recently in Moscow by a committee made up of West European and Soviet experts which was headed by former Swedish Prime Minister Palme. The Social Democratic politician was also received by Leonid Brezhnev, who once again stressed the need for maintaining the military balance of power and condemned the NATO plan for deployment of a new type of missile in West Europe.

Why does the USSR attribute so much significance to these missiles? Do they really play a decisive role from the point of view of balance? This was the question we first asked of the Soviet expert on our program, Prof Valentin Zorin, the leading Moscow television commentator.

[Begin Zorin recording in Russian, fading into superimposed Hungarian translation] In my view we are dealing with one of the key issues although it is possible that this is the single most important one. One is dealing with the balance of forces that have been established in the world, namely the strategic balance. The upsetting of this in any part of the world will bring about dangerous and serious consequences.

It is obvious that this is particularly dangerous in Europe, taking into account political and geographic factors. This is one of the reasons why we attribute so much importance to the NATO plan for deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe. The other reason is, in my view, that this is one of the main directions in which Washington is trying to tip the strategic balance. There are other regions, such as the Middle East, Africa and the Far East. However, at this moment this attempt to upset the balance here in Europe is the most dangerous one.

I am speaking about an upsetting of the balance because there is a balance at present, whatever Western propaganda may say, which, whenever a balance is under discussion, tries to ignore the American weapons deployed in a forward position. After all, nuclear submarines with missiles that may reach targets of vital importance in the USSR are deployed near the shores of Europe. There are other weapons in a forward position and it is not honest to leave them out of the accounting.

If we take into account, on the one hand, these American weapons and the missiles at NATO's disposal and, on the other hand, whatever the USSR has at its disposal, then these constitute an equilibrium in every sense in Europe. The deployment of the 600 new American missiles is an attempt to upset the balance in favor of the West, the United States and NATO. This is why we regard this issue as so important. [end recording]

Valentin Zorin was asked by Geza Foeldvari in Moscow to comment on the Soviet appraisal of developments in Poland.

[Begin Zorin recording in Russian, fading into superimposed Hungarian translation] There can be no doubt that the events in Poland represent a factor that may affect, that is may already be affecting, East-West relations and has a considerable influence over these contacts. We are not dealing with the internal political events of Poland but with the attempt to break Poland away from the Warsaw Pact and to divert her from the path of socialist development.

One is dealing with external attempts--and there are numerous substantial proofs of these external attempts--which are supporting the antisocialist forces that are endeavoring to destabilize the internal situation in Poland.

One is dealing with serious events. The view of the USSR is that these problems must be solved by the Poles themselves. Soviet leaders have expressed their conviction on several occasions in recent months that the PZPR and the Polish people can resolve these problems. The other member-countries of the Warsaw Pact have a similar opinion.

If external subversive activities cease, then one may be confident that the Poles will find a way out of the present situation. Here one is dealing not merely with a European country, not merely one of the countries of the socialist community, but with the entire political situation both in Europe and in the world. This is why this problem is so important and this is why those who are attempting to destabilize the situation in Poland must bear such an enormous responsibility. [end recording]

The Soviet attitude on the perspectives for detente is now summarized by Valentin Zorin:

[Begin Zorin recording in Russian, followed by superimposed Hungarian translation] The USSR is prepared for constructive talks, the objective of which is to ensure that the situation may be stabilized in Europe and in the whole world. This was stated quite clearly at the party congress. It is my impression that the standpoint of the USSR and our party has created a certain disappointment in Washington. When they changed their tone to a provocative and hard one they expected us to adopt this tone or, as the Chinese say, confront a blade with a blade. The USSR has not adopted this tone and this is not because it is weaker but because it is confident of its own strength. This is because we know that we are dealing with the future of human civilization and the communists are prepared, if necessary, to prove the superiority of their ideology over those who are the enemies of peace and who want to move the world to the edge of nuclear catastrophe. These are the imperialists, above all, the Americans. Those who are working to the best of their ability to ensure that mankind is not destroyed in the fire of a thermonuclear war are the USSR, the socialist countries and the communists.

We have submitted a constructive program. It is said that some of its clauses are unacceptable and it is doubted whether the standpoint of the USSR contains in itself our moral and political superiority. For our part, we may ask the question: Where are your constructive proposals? Just put them on the table and we are prepared to discuss them. If these are honest proposals which are not designed to upset the existing strategic balance and do not violate the security of the socialist community, then we are prepared to seek mutually acceptable solutions at the negotiating table. [end recording]

In conclusion, when we sum up the analysis of the chances of detente, what can we say? Is there an alternative to detente, according to the Soviet view?

[Begin Zorin recording in Russian, fading into superimposed Hungarian translation] I must say that I cannot see any acceptable alternatives to peaceful coexistence. In the age of nuclear missiles there simply is no alternative. The history of mankind knows of several hundreds of wars, however the issue has never been put in such a way that the existence or nonexistence of mankind depends on peace.

According to the signs, insufficiently experienced politicians in Washington are putting everything together and have lost a sense of real magnitude in political affairs. You are asking me whether an alternative to detente has been worked out in the USSR? There is no such alternative, nor can there be one.

Another issue is to point out that the USSR, as Leonid Brezhnev also said in his speech in Kiev, will never allow anyone to gain superiority over it.

The USSR has lived through difficult situations in her history. The Soviet people have endured enormous sacrifices to safeguard their security and they are prepared for further sacrifices in the interests of this. The Americans cannot acquire military-technological superiority under any circumstances.

It was Bismark who said that politics is the art of the possible. Obviously, the time will come when the insufficiently-experienced American leaders who have a lesser sense of responsibility will be compelled to pit their ambitions against their realistic opportunities. This will not come of its own and there is a need for enormous efforts on the part of the USSR, all the socialist countries and all peace-loving forces to make sure that the unimaginable alternative does not arise. It is impossible for us to accept the thermonuclear suicide of mankind as the alternative to the existence of mankind. [end recording]

SINCERITY OF U.S. WISH FOR TNF TALKS QUESTIONED

PM241418 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 25, 19 Jun 81 pp 10-11

[B. Slavin article: "For the Pentagon and For Public Consumption"]

[Excerpt] At the May NATO Council session U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig announced that Washington is prepared to resume dialogue with the USSR on medium-range nuclear weapons before the end of the year. Some people began to claim that the United States had thereby demonstrated a commitment to the idea of disarmament and had heeded the allies' voice. But most commentators and specialists believe that is not the case. In the opinion of the well-informed American commentator B. Gwertzman, it was so that the FRG and other West European countries would have some justification for deploying the new generation of American missiles. In other words, it is a case of an attempt to reassure the public, to deflect the wave of antimilitarist demonstrations and...to deploy the new weapons.

The same purpose is served by the numerous statements by Washington leaders and reports by the American press to the effect that the United States is on the point of beginning or has already begun preliminary talks with the USSR on limiting strategic armaments and medium-range nuclear weapons. "Unfortunately," L.I. Brezhnev declared a few days ago, "that is just talk. I can say quite definitely that in all the time since the current American administration came to power and to this day the United States has not made a single real move on either issue to continue, if only on a preliminary basis, discussion of the essence of those issues. On the contrary, the Americans are delaying the start of such a discussion on various pretexts, although for our part we are prepared for it at any time."

The U.S. statement of readiness to sit down at the negotiating table does not yet mean that Washington is really interested in curbing the arms race. You can take a horse to water, Britain's THE FINANCIAL TIMES wrote in this connection, and the West Europeans have managed to get the Reagan administration to agree to discuss the problem of limiting Eurostrategic potentials. But it is quite another matter to make the horse drink--that is, conduct the talks constructively.

For several months now the Americans have been pushing the idea of obtaining limitations on the Soviet medium-range missiles alone and of removing their own forward-based nuclear weapons from the framework of the negotiations. The Soviet Union cannot agree to that approach since it runs counter to the principle of equality and identical security. After all, the Soviet medium-range missiles are a kind of counterweight to the American nuclear weapons targeted on the USSR deployed in West Europe and in its territorial waters.

The American diplomatic arsenal includes other proven methods of holding talks "for public consumption," for instance, artificial delays in the debate which make it possible to "save face" and to continue war preparations.

The American Harry Houdini was king of the escape artists. They would tie his hands and throw him in the river or lock him in a safe but the maestro would always manage to get free. Houdini has many disciples. There are clearly some in the Reagan administration. It is true that their talents are bent not toward saving America from the fetters of militarism, but toward getting it out of peaceful agreements preventing the attainment of military superiority. The political escapologists still expect applause, claiming that they are saving the world from war. But nowadays their art is not held in high esteem. "If the United States, having signed the SALT II treaty, were to refuse to ratify it," J. Carter once declared, "it would find itself in the role of 'warmonger.'" How else can you describe actions aimed at undermining the very idea of peace talks?

ILICHEV SPEAKS ON MILITARY DETENTE AT CSCE SESSION

PM250922 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Jun Morning Edition p 5

[TASS correspondent report: "At the Madrid Meeting"]

[Text] Yesterday's plenary session of the Madrid meeting was addressed by Soviet delegation leader L.F. Ilichev, USSR deputy foreign minister.

Noting marked progress in agreeing on a whole series of points in the future final document, in particular points relating to problems of economic, trade, scientific and technical cooperation among the European states and questions concerning culture, education and contacts, he expressed firm confidence that the Madrid meeting will succeed despite all the machinations.

The Soviet representative stressed that the Madrid meeting is focusing attention on questions of military detente in Europe. Further detente in Europe and the deepening of the process initiated in Helsinki, he said, depend largely on how things go with the solution of urgent issues relating to military aspects of European security.

The objective course of the Madrid meeting made determining the zone of confidence-building measures the key question. We have made and are making every effort to solve it on the sole mutually acceptable basis: that no state's security should be prejudiced. This is a very important basis.

It has been more than 3 months since the Soviet Union took a constructive step aimed at rapidly solving the question of convening a conference by stating its readiness to extend confidence-building measures to the entire European part of our country on condition that the Western states reciprocated. Yet the NATO countries' delegations continue to pretend that the second part of the Soviet proposal does not exist. How many times has the Soviet delegation clearly stated that our readiness to implement the first part of the proposal is inseparably linked to the second. This is not a preliminary condition. It reflects the immutable balance of the interests of security to which all participating states have a right.

If one approaches the matter with political responsibility the question of determining the zone is not too complex since Europe is not just a geographical concept; it incorporates political and strategic aspects which no state can ignore when it comes to the development of the all-European process. It is perfectly natural that the expansion of the confidence-building measures zones laid down in the Final Act, in particular thousands of kilometers in the direction of the Soviet Union, should presuppose corresponding steps on the part of the Western countries. This is an essential element in the solution of the matter.

If the Western states are not prepared to say now, in Madrid, what their response will be in terms of expanding the confidence-building measures zone then agreement could be reached on a specific expansion of the confidence-building measures zone at an actual conference.

This is a new offer to certain Western powers which gives them more time to study the question, and, at the same time, makes it possible to find a way to bring the meeting to an end as soon as possible. By presenting the new initiatives the Soviet Union has by no means abandoned the first part of its proposal--its readiness to extend confidence-building measures to the entire European part of the country.

Of course, the Soviet representative continued, hopes of securing a unilateral step on the part of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, especially on matters relating to their security, are unrealistic. There can be no one-way traffic on matters affecting the vital interests of the security of the Soviet Union and its allies. All participating states must assume equal rights and obligations and must make equal contributions. There can be no spongers.

The Soviet delegation head called for businesslike talks to determine the confidence-building measures zone. As we see it, he said, there are two possibilities. The first is to reach an agreement on determining the zone here, in Madrid, and the second is to leave the determining of the specific geographical parameters to an actual conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe. We are prepared to hold talks in either context.

All other criteria relating to the mandate to convene a conference of military detente and disarmament are agreed, one might say. One question effectively remains.

We must focus our efforts on accelerating the successful conclusion of the Madrid meeting and, among other things, make a clear-cut decision on convening a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe.

The Soviet representative then dwelt on the recent speech by U.S. delegation leader M. Kampelman who, as is reported in journalist circles, again introduced the old "Soviet military threat" bogey and quoted a mass of dubious data about Soviet Armed Forces and armaments and their modernization and deployment.

The Soviet delegation leader called the speech a rehash of recent speeches made by U.S. politicians and military men in Europe in an attempt to convince their NATO allies of the need to increase military expenditure and step up activity to deploy the new generation of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

To those who want to give the impression that only the Soviet Union would benefit from the holding of a conference of military detente and disarmament in Europe, the Soviet representative said, we say loud and clear: Yes, the Soviet Union is interested in holding a conference. But the convening of a conference is to an even greater degree in keeping with the security interests of all the participating European states. Today all the peoples of Europe are well aware that the European Continent has become a kind of powderkeg and one careless move would be enough to ignite a new catastrophe. The deployment of new nuclear weapons in Europe would create an even greater danger.

If, as a result of the hard line which some Western countries continue to pursue, the conference and, hence, our meetings are jeopardized we will know who to blame for all this. The European countries cannot allow certain forces to deform the process which began in Helsinki and turn it into an instrument of Atlantic policy, the Soviet representative said in conclusion.

PRAVDA CARRIES ARTICLE ON PALME COMMISSION REPORT

A comparison of the item entitled "Palme Commission Report Stresses SALT Importance," which was run on page AA 2 of the 17 June Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, with the article published in Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 17 June reveals the following variations:

The PRAVDA version omits paragraph one through line six, beginning: [Text] Great interest was aroused among press representatives from many countries by a report disseminated after the end of the session of the Independent Commission on Disarmament and Security Issues held in Moscow 12-14 June. The report of this nongovernmental organization is entitled "The SALT Process--The Whole World's Cause."

The future of SALT Talks is a global issue, not only a matter of Soviet-American relations, the document says.

As the document stresses, the SALT process has...

Paragraph one, last line reads:...arms race itself. These talks have become a barometer of American-Soviet relations and the main indicator of the U.S. and USSR desire for cooperation, and they are also of decisive significance for the nature of political relations between those two great powers and ultimately for reducing the danger of nuclear war.

Politically a failure...

Page AA 3, paragraph one, line three reads:...big ABM systems. In event of an annulment of the ABM treaty, there will follow an unbridled arms race and the consequences will be grave, the authors note. The possibility of developing American-Soviet cooperation in all other spheres will eventually disappear. In the conditions of the absence of SALT each confrontation between the great powers will be fraught with the danger of large-scale conflict.

For all these reasons the commission believes that the U.S. and USSR Governments must continue to adhere to their commitments to resume the SALT talks. The commission hopes...

Last line reads:...emphasizes in conclusion.

In connection with voices being heard across the ocean demanding the annulment of the U.S.-USSR treaty on limiting ABD systems, particular relevance is attached to a statement published by the Independent Commission on Disarmament and Security Issues after its fifth session in Moscow. It stresses that the...

CEMA HEADS OF GOVERNMENT TO MEET IN SOFIA 2 JUL

LD212050 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2020 GMT 21 Jun 81

[Text] Moscow, 22 Jun (TASS)--As reported here, the 35th CEMA session will open on 2 July in Sofia, the capital of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

In accordance with an agreed understanding, the session will take place at the level of heads of government of CEMA member countries.

INCREASED CEMA TRADE IN RAW MATFRIALS SEEN

Protocols Signed

LD141124 Moscow World Service in English 1000 GMT 14 Jun 81

[Text] Trade between the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries--members of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, is to increase by 7-10 percent this year. The increase is envisaged by the protocols signed at the Foreign Trade Ministry here in Moscow. It was reported that the growth will be attained mainly through machinery and equipment exchanges. At the request of its council partners, the Soviet Union is to deliver more oil, gas and other raw materials to them.

Oil, Gas Deliveries Up

LD181420 Moscow World Service in English 1100 GMT 18 Jun 81

[Text] The socialist economic community's commission on oil and gas industry at its current meeting in Moscow has reported that in the current 5-year period the Soviet Union will increase its natural gas deliveries to the community members by 50 percent and its oil deliveries by an estimated 30 million tons. The commission is discussing the prospects of developing oil and gas industries in the socialist countries in the next 10 years. Now the socialist community is fully sufficient in energy materials on the basis of mutual deliveries.

INTERGOVERNMENT TALKS ON SOYUZ PIPELINE HELD

PM241510 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Jun 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Commission Session"]

[Text] The final session of the intergovernmental commission on cooperation in the construction of the main gas pipeline from Orenburg to the USSR's western border (Soyuz) took place in Moscow 16 June.

It examined questions associated with the running of one of Europe's biggest gas pipelines, constructed with the combined efforts and resources of the CEMA member countries concerned. It was noted with satisfaction that the Soyuz main gas pipeline is functioning successfully. Since 1979 the Soviet side has been ensuring supplies of gas to European CEMA countries in the quantities provided for by the general agreement.

Taking part in the commission's work were deputy heads of government and leaders of ministries and departments from Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia. K.F. Katushev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, took the chair.

U.S. TO 'DISAVOW' KIRKPATRICK FOR VOTE ON ISRAEL

LD241848 Moscow TASS in English 1722 GMT 24 Jun 81

[By TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev: "Scapegoat Ambassador"]

[Text] Moscow, 24 Jun, TASS--It seems that the United States is going to disavow its permanent U.N. Representative Jeane Kirkpatrick who voted, together with other 14 Security Council members, for a resolution denouncing Israel for its gangster raid on the Iraqi nuclear research centre. The New York TIMES said assistants of U.S. State Secretary Haig criticized Kirkpatrick's actions which, they believed, had allowed the Security Council to adopt the revolution. In other words, the fig leaf with which Washington has been covering up its virtual encouragement and support for Tel Aviv's banditism against Iraq has lived a short life. It is interesting to follow the evolution of the State Department's attitude to this issue or, to be more exact, its deceptive manoeuvring. At first Washington was openly depending and justifying Israel's aggressive actions and threatened to use its right of veto to prevent Tel Aviv from being punished in the Security Council for the raid. After it was faced with resolute criticism of its attitude by Arab and other countries, Washington agreed to join the other Security Council members in denouncing Israel, so as not to make itself a black sheep. Now Washington seems to believe that the U.S. vote in the Security Council has played its role, defusing hostility, and that the U.S. should now dissociate itself from the Security Council resolution so as not to upset its friends--the Israeli air pirates--and in order to encourage them to new criminal acts against Arab countries.

Jeane Kirkpatrick may become a scapegoat of the State Department's manoeuvres. If so, she will not be the first one: Suffice it to mention that her predecessor McHenry joined all the Security Council members in voting for not more than a reprimand of Israel's programme to set up settlements in occupied Arab lands (in other words, for their direct annexation) and a change in the status of Jerusalem in March last year. Two days later President Carter personally disavowed McHenry's vote. In August 1979 Andrew Young was made by the White House to resign the same office because he had dared enter into a working contact with the permanent representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization to the United Nations. To sum it up, U.S. permanent representatives may go but the love of the U.S. administration for Israeli aggressors remains.

END OF BLOC JOURNALISTS' LENINGRAD CONFERENCE

PM241036 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 6 Jun 81 p 3

[Excerpt] LENTASS--The international scientific-practical conference "The Mass Media and Propaganda in the Struggle Against Bourgeois Ideology," organized by the USSR Journalists' Union, ended work in Leningrad yesterday. Participating in it were prominent publicists and mass media executives from the DRA, Bulgaria, Hungary, the SRV, the GDR, the DPRK, Cuba, the People's Republic of Kampuchea, Laos, Mongolia, Poland, the USSR, the CSSR, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and Ethiopia and representatives of the international organization of journalists.

There was an examination of urgent problems of the ideological struggle at the contemporary stage and the character and methods of ideological subversion directed against the socialist countries and the cause of peace. There was a comprehensive discussion of the mass media's tasks in the struggle against bourgeois ideology and propaganda and imperialism's attempts to weaken the socialist community's unity and cohesion and return to the cold war times. A common opinion was expressed on the need to enhance the role and offensive strength of the democratic press and progressive journalists in the struggle for peace and against war and the imperialists' whipping up of war hysteria.

PRESIDENT REAGAN'S SAN ANTONIO SPEECH CRITICIZED

LD242352 Moscow TASS in English 2028 GMT 24 Jun 81

[Text] Washington, 24 Jun, TASS--U.S. President Ronald Reagan made a speech in San Antonio (Texas) today devoted to the country's economic problems. This speech marks the beginning of a whole series of planned statements by the President in support of the administration's program of "restoring health" to U.S. economy.

This programme provides for a record increase in U.S. military spending, whose planned size for the new fiscal year beginning in October is put at 226 billion dollars. To finance these unheard-of military preparations, the administration has charted a sharp reduction in social programmes which in the next year alone will be cut by almost 40 billion dollars.

In his speech, the President demanded further "budget savings" through cuts in social programmes. He said that if the administration did not go ahead with these additional cuts, then the U.S. would run a deficit of 22 billion dollars and would not be able to balance the budget which in turn will exacerbate inflationist trends in the coming years.

In trying to "sweeten" this new bitter pill prepared by Washington for millions of Americans, the President tried to give publicity to his tax-cut programme, passing it off as very nearly the greatest boon for the population.

These assertions, however, withstand no criticism. It has been reliably established that the tax reform proposed by the White House represents a pro-monopolistic measure tailored to suit the needs of rich people and monopolies, and boding no good for rank-and-file Americans.

Gathering momentum in the country is a broad movement of the public against a new onslaught of the monopolies on the living standards of the people. A growing number of political, public and state figures have been voicing scathing criticism of the administration's programme.

G. Gallup, a connoisseur of the mood of the U.S. public and head of a public opinion institute, pointed out that the sharp decline in President Reagan's popularity registered at the beginning of June is primarily the result of the broadening discontent on the part of the Americans with his economic policies.

TOLKUNOV VIEWS U.S. 'PROTECTION' OF ISRAEL

PM241515 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jun 81 p 4

[Correspondent A. Tolkunov dispatch: "Behind the Scenes of the Crime: How Washington Is Protecting the Israeli Terrorists"]

[Text] New York, Jun--After the Israeli raid on the Baghdad suburb official Washington gave Tel Aviv an ostentatious scolding. It is by now already clear that this was an obligatory tactical step. In conditions of the universal condemnation of the new act of Israeli aggression the United States understood that it would otherwise end up in complete isolation. However, no tricks can hide the fact of whose protection this international crime was carried out under.

Primarily at issue is the direct military support of the Israeli terrorists. Eight F-16 fighter-bombers and six F-15 fighter airplanes took part in the raid on the Iraqi nuclear reactor. Their supplier: the United States. A Pentagon spokesman announced just after the act of banditry that in the near future Washington intends to give Israel a new consignment of this make of airplanes and, in addition, 200 M-60 tanks, about 800 armored personnel carriers and hundreds of air-to-air and air-to-surface missiles. This is only in the near future. "The Arab people," the American communist newspaper the DAILY WORLD writes, "are well aware who created the Israeli machine of militarism and aggression."

This "machine" will hardly be decreasing revolutions. After a meeting with R. Reagan Israeli Ambassador A. Evron stated that the U.S. President had confirmed Washington's pledge to continue to "guarantee Israel's security (!) and military might." As New York's the DAILY NEWS writes, Washington assured Tel Aviv that the raid "will not give rise to a reassessment of the special U.S. relationship with Israel."

As far as the ostensible delay in the delivery of the four brand new, still untried F-16's to Tel Aviv is concerned, even local observers admit that this measure is "Comestic." Giving away an open secret, the Pentagon spokesman stated that their dispatch is being postponed until further notice. "No doubt this delay will be short," the Washington POST admits. It is evident from a letter addressed to C. Percy, the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, that the committee will scarcely go so far as to admit that Israel has violated the law controlling exports which forbids countries which purchase American weapons to utilize them for aggressive ends.

How can all this be explained? Why has Washington, after initially making a fuss, in fact done nothing to put the presumptious "ally" in its place? The reason is well known. The CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR writes frankly about the powerful Zionist lobby which is making not only congressmen but also the U.S. administration think twice before taking a decision which might somehow affect the "security" (read: "impunity") of the Tel Aviv hawks. The words of former U.S. President J. Carter have become a real inspiration for U.S. political circles: "I would rather commit political suicide than cause harm to Israel."

The ubiquitous Zionist lobby is not idle. Even the purely symbolic "delay" in the delivery of the four F-16's has enraged the Zionists here. H. Squardron, president of the American Jewish Congress, made a sharply critical attack on the administration and threatened a "Zionist boycott" if the U.S. representative presumes to criticize Israel even a tiny bit more at the special session of the UN Security Council. This in spite of the fact that the White House, as the New York TIMES writes, "is now doing everything possible to prove its loyalty to Israel."

The highest ranks of the administration do not wish to quarrel with the Zionist circles who are fiercely defending Israel's insterests. The Israeli prime minister had only to accuse U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger of the fact that it was he who was fighting to reduce military aid to Tel Aviv for a denial to follow immediately. What can be said about the congressmen here when 50-60 percent of the Democrats' campaign funds and 20-40 percent of the Republicans' funds were a "donation" from the same Zionist circles.

This is why many legislators have hastened to defend their client with all their might, stating that Congress will never allow its "disarmament." Just take the statements by the two senators from New York State, where the Zionist circles' influence is particularly strong. Democrat D. Moynihan is openly delighted with this "combat operation." Republican A. D'Amato also has nothing against it.

Seizing upon their wards' "motivation," the local advocates of the Tel Aviv terrorists are endeavouring to justify some "moral right" of Israel to destroy the Iraqi reactor, although Iraq's signature is on the Nuclear Weapons Nonproliferation Treaty. At the same time, not only has Israel not signed this international treaty but, as the American press reports, it has made an atomic bomb. This is by no means a newspaper canard. These lines are taken from a CIA report: "We believe that Israel already has nuclear weapons."

The "big press" also, many of whose publications and television channels are under Zionist control, is trying its utmost to shield the Tel Aviv terrorists. It is now giving extensive coverage to Begin and Co. As far as concerns the statements by representatives of the International Atomic Energy Agency, which convincingly proved that the Iraqi reactor was designated exclusively for peaceful aims, for some reason these are remaining "unnoticed" by the local propaganda.

The obstructionist position adopted by Washington at the United Nations has not altered. At a special session of the Security Council it ignored the condemnation by the world community of Tel Aviv's new aggressive action. "A number of State Department officials," the New York TIMES writes, "are saying that the U.S. representative at the United Nations has been instructed to impose an immediate veto on a resolution which will call for sanctions against Israel."

Commenting on official Washington's "soft" reaction to Israel's latest act of aggression, local observers are noting here that Tel Aviv has in essence taken as its model the policy of the American administration itself. Drawing a parallel between the U.S. political course and the bandit raid by Israeli airplanes on Iraq the commentator J. Kraft comes to the conclusion that not by chance was it committed at a time of a serious aggravation of the international situation and the complication of Soviet-American relations, when official Washington does not wish to sit down at the table to negotiate the limitation of strategic armaments.

The new exposure of the United States as the direct accomplice of the Tel Aviv aggressors punches yet another hole in the diplomatic cover for Washington's policy of imperialist diktat and political intrigue in the Near East. "From the moment of his arrival in the White House," the New York DAILY NEWS notes, "R. Reagan began to impress forcefully upon the Arab countries that it is by no means Israel but the Soviet Union that is for them a real and long-term threat. Now, after the bomb explosions on the outskirts of Baghdad, it is going to be rather difficult for the President to continue this 'impressing.'"

For it is precisely the United States that is strengthening its military presence in this region, creating a network of military bases here, preparing to dispatch the Rapid Deployment Forces and encouraging the unrestrained adventurism of its Israeli ally.

Today in Washington people are hypocritically conjecturing whether the Israeli raid was defensive or aggressive. They are conjecturing about what for the rest of the world is no "mystery." The attempts to whitewash the aggressor and Washington's "soft reaction" once more reveal it as the direct accomplice in Tel Aviv's crimes.

U.S. MILITARY SUPPORT OF SOUTH KOREA SCORED

SK241019 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1130 GMT 23 Jun 81

[Station commentator Mikhaylov commentary]

[Text] I have here two foreign news agency reports. The reports show that the Pentagon will continue the military buildup of the Chon Tu-hwan reactionary regime. The first report says that a destroyer built in the United States has recently been transferred to the South Korean Navy. The destroyer is equipped with up-to-date rocket and antisubmarine missile launchers. The destroyer has been deployed in South Korean waters in accordance with the plan to build up Seoul's navy as it was worked out during the talks which the head of the antipopular South Korean regime, Chon Tu-hwan, had with the U.S. administration when he visited Washington in early February. The second report in its content is also very similar to the first one. It reports that the U.S. House has approved the White House proposal to sell 36 up-to-date F-16 fighters to Seoul.

South Korea continues to hold an important position in U.S. military plans. This coming September will mark the 36th anniversary of the landing of the first U.S. military unit in South Korea and the day when the Pentagon started to turn it into a strategic military base against the socialist nations of the region and the national liberation movements of the Asian peoples. In this regard, it is necessary to recall the armed intervention which the United States and its stooges carried out against the DPRK from 1950-53 and the fact that South Korea was employed as [word indistinct] during the U.S. imperialist invasion in Indochina.

Today nearly 40,000 U.S. troops still remain in South Korea and there are several dozen air and naval bases with nuclear weapons there for the Pentagon. Chinhae, Mokpo and other South Korean ports were refurbished to accomodate U.S. nuclear submarines.

The U.S. Defense Department carried out many airlift operation exercises to transport large numbers of fully combat-ready troops to South Korea from the continental United States. The Pentagon is using South Korea as the site of frequent war exercises it stages with the strengthened armed forces of the Seoul regime. Needless to say, all these U.S. acts are provocative. For instance, the war exercises are staged around the demilitarized zone, close to the DPRK.

With clear purpose, the White House is continuously bolstering the combat capability of the 600,000-strong South Korean Armed Forces. For instance, in his remarks at the meeting of the U.S. House Foreign Affairs Committee, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs Armacost said that the U.S. administration was planning to offer the Seoul regime in fiscal year 1982, $167.5 million as a loan for weapons purchases and $1.8 million for a special program for the South Korean Armed Forces.

It is obvious that the United States will not simply waste such large sums of money. The South Korean troops have been entrusted with the role of reliable tools to suppress popular uprisings at home such as the Kwangju incident in May of 1980 and to implement the U.S. expansionist policies in Asia just as they sought to do in South Vietnam.

As we can see, Washington is placing emphasis on its alliance with South Korea, keeping its troops there and offering military aid to the antipopular Seoul regime. It was not by chance that Chon Tu-hwan, the head of the South Korean regime, was one of the foreign state leaders who visited Washington at the invitation of the new Republican administration. It is all too clear that the U.S. acts, which are becoming blatant in South Korea and in the surrounding areas, further aggravate the situation on the Korean Peninsula and run counter to the interest of peace and security in Asia.

SOUTH ASIA

KARMAL CABLES BREZHNEV EN ROUTE TO PRAGUE

LD231514 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1230 GMT 23 Jun 81

[Text] A DRA party and government delegation headed by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Peoples Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee and chairman of the Revolutionary Council, made a short stopover in Tashkent and Kiev on 22-23 June en route to an official friendly visit to Prague. From his aircraft Karmal sent a telegram to Comrade Brezhnev, expressing the conviction that the relations of comradely friendship, all-round solidarity and internationalist cooperation between Afghanistan and the USSR will develop and be strengthened in the name of the prosperity and serenity of the working people of the world in the interests of the consolidation of world peace.

SOVIET RELIGIOUS DELEGATION VISITS AFGHANISTAN

GF241812 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 23 Jun 81

[Text] A delegation of religious representatives of Soviet Muslims has departed for the DRA at the invitation of the committee of Afghan religious scholars. [Words indistinct] Babakhanov, head of the Religious Office of Muslims of Central Asia and the Kazakh SSR, is heading the delegation to the DRA. The delegation members will acquaint themselves with the different aspects of life in the DRA and hold talks with the [words indistinct].

SOVIET 'ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT' INCIDENT REPORTED

BK241603 Hong Kong AFP in English 1529 GMT 24 Jun 81

[Text] Dacca, 24 Jun (AFP)--An official of the Soviet Embassy in Dacca has said that the "enemies of friendship" between Bangladesh and Soviet Union had raised the question of illegal import of sophisticated radio transmitters by the embassy last week. A.N. Pleshkov, chief of the embassy press section told questioners at a news conference that all the accusations against the Soviet Embassy "do not correspond to reality." "The enemies" were active to "spoil the existing friendship between the two countries," he added.

The sophisticated equipment was contained in 4 of the 140 boxes flown by a special Aeorflot flight, which Soviet Embassy staff tried to take away by force from the airport without producing valid documents. The assault by a Soviet official on airport security personnel was the subject of a heated depate in parliament last night. Foreign minister replying to opposition accusations, said the Soviet ambassador was summoned to receive a strong protest against "the objectionable and illegal import" and the unbecoming behaviour of the embassy officials. One Soviet official had already expressed his regret at the behavior, he said adding that the seized cargo was under government custody for disposal under the Vienna convention.

The press conference was originally called by the Soviet embassy to highlight the "new vista of Soviet-Bangladesh cooperation" at its cultural centre yesterday. The Soviet economic counsellor, Mr (Filchnikov), outlined the cooperation between the two countries in exploration of oil and gas and in other industrial projects in Bangladesh.

BRIEFS

CONTRACTS WITH INDIAN FIRMS--Contracts have been signed in Delhi between Soviet foreign trade associations and a number of Indian firms in accordance with which over the coming year the USSR will be supplied with tea, knitwear articles, preserved fruits, spices and other goods. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 24 Jun 81 LD]

FRG REVANCHISTS' DESIGNS ON POLAND SCORED

LD242130 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1700 GMT 24 Jun 81

["At a Sharp Angle" program]

[Text] With all our hearts, we are on the side of Poland. These words have been said not infrequently by the leader of the West German extremists, Bavarian Minister-President Franz-Joseph Strauss. There is no need to prove the perfidy and prudery of such declarations. It is much more important to explain what is hiding behind them.

The construction of the above-mentioned sentence is not an accident. It is a cover not only for people of Strauss' convictions in the most reactionary circles of the Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union bloc, but also for a whole horde of revanchist organizations, unions, and regional associations which have long earned the reputation as forces radically hostile to the Polish People's Republic and openly clamoring for the return of eastern lands.

It should be added that the mad dreams for the return of eastern lands and the rebirth of the great German Reich are directly connected by the revanchists forces in Poland. The best proof of this is one of the leaflets published by the otherwise well-known revanchist organization AKON--Aktion Oder Neisse. The wave of strikes in Poland we read in the leaflet begins a new stage in the fight for the return of German eastern lands. The FRG treaties with socialist countries, which consolidated the present borders and paved the way for a normalization of relations among European states were called treason and demands are being made to revise them. On the other hand, events in Poland have been utilized as proof that the Polish state is unable to manage eastern German lands and as an argument for their return to the Reich.

The mencioned AKON leaflet also develops a plan for the resurrection of the great Reich. Initially, it is proposed to make use of the economic difficulties of Poland and to link the FRG credits to the economic and political conditions which would gradually lead to a return of German rule over the eastern lands, first through a certain participation in their management, and then through the purchase of those lands. So as not to recall too clearly the traditional German Drang Nach Osten (?the authors) from AKON promise to carry out this operation without the use of force and without the expulsion of their inhabitants.

Polish workers and their enterprises should work under German management, we read in the leaflet. According to AKON it is precisely this that the leaders of the new Polish trade unions are now pondering about. With this layer of the new Polish leadership, the leaflet's authors state we would enter into contacts and carry negotiations on the subject of the future of German eastern lands. Pass this leaflet on to Germans who remained in the eastern lands, calls the AKON. Write letters to them and take every advantage during personal meetings with the representatives of the new opposition in Poland at all levels. We demand a revision of eastern treaties.

The impudence of West German revanchists is growing in strength as anti-socialist forces in Poland succeed in provoking actions hampering the return to normal life in the country. They are being encouraged by such ideologues of the new opposition in Poland as Kuron. It is well-known that he maintains close contacts with a worker of the West German intelligence service, Karl Gustav Stremm, who can now be seen in the editorial offices of Springer's papers. In the DIE WELT Stremm described the attitudes of his co-ideologues on the German problem in this way: Kuron is also for the unification of Germany since in that case, in his words, Poland would have common border with a non-communist state, which in many respects would influence its domestic development.

Kuron is the antithesis of a Polish patriot. He is on the side of those who would like to dismember and destroy Poland. To this--how very true was the picture given by ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI--nothing more need be added.

PAP CITED ON DESECRATION OF SOVIET MONUMENTS

PM241207 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 17 Jun 81 p 9

[Unattributed report: "Poland: Sketch for a Portrait of Counterrevolution"]

[Text] In connection with the brazen act of hooliganism by antisocialist elements in Poland who descrated a monument to Soviet servicemen who fell in the battles for the liberation of Polish Silesia during World War II, PAP has carried a statement by the Polish Council for the Conservation of Battle and Martyrdom Monuments. The statement says:

In Rybnik, many years ago, the public erected an obelisk of gratitude to mark the heroism of Soviet Army servicemen who fought to liberate the fair land of Silesia and its wealth and to save coal mines, metallurgical plants and a thousand factories--jobs for millions of miners and workers. It was a fine symbol of the perpetuation of the memory of the 2,000 Soviet Army officers and men who fell. Thanks to their heroism the Hitlerite aggressors were unable to flood the mines and blow up metallurgical plants and factories. Their death gave life and work to the working class of Polish Silesia, which is ever devoted to the motherland and the people. Then in Rybnik, on 4 June, not Polish hands, not Poles, but Poland's enemies and the opponents of its independence, people to whom nothing is sacred, not even a man's death or the ashes of the fallen, desecrated the obelisk of gratitude.

This ignominious act is alien to the Polish people's feelings, traditions and hearts. All Poles condemn this act, demand that those to blame be called to account and call for vigilance and the protection of monuments. The Polish people honor the memory of the fallen Soviet servicemen and express heartfelt gratitude to their liberators.

Some 600,000 Soviet soldiers are buried in Polish soil. We have always bowed our heads before the monuments to the fallen, and will continue to do so. The monuments are watched over by workers' enterprises, schoolchildren and Polish Scouts.

We protest resolutely against the act of barbarism perpetrated by alien hands and against the desecration of the obelisk of gratitude to Soviet servicemen in Rybnik.

PRAVDA CITES NEPSZABADSAG COMMENT ON POLAND

A comparison of the item entitled "NEPSZABADSAG Comment on Rising Polish Crisis Cited," found on page F 1 of the 19 June Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, with a TASS report published on page five of the 17 June Moscow PRAVDA under the headline "NEPSZABADSAG on the Situation in Poland," reveals the following variations:

On page F 1, paragraph two, last line, PRAVDA reads: ...Polish party organs.

Naturally, the 11th PZPR Central Committee Plenum resolution reasserted the Central Committee's intention of continuing the "socialist renewal proclaimed by the 6th PZPR Central Committee Plenum." At the same time the resolution notes that "this renewal is threatened by the intensifying political, social and economic crisis. Steps taken hitherto to overcome the crisis have not yielded positive results. The situation in the national economy is deteriorating constantly, the political situation is becoming increasingly complex and the threat to the existence of the socialist system in Poland emanating from counterrevolution is growing. The destablization of the state and the economy is undermining Poland's position as a reliable partner in the international arena and its good name and situation in the community of socialist states."

Profound concern--NEPSZABADSAG...

Paragraph six, last line, reads: ...initiative.

These forces are acting not in favor of overcoming...

Page F 2, paragraph four, line two, PRAVDA reads: ...and great activeness and obliges Polish communists...

Same paragraph, penultimate line, PRAVDA omits: ...this is not...of socialist renewal.

Paragraph six, line three, PRAVDA omits: But if there...and economic consolidation.

MSZMP STATEMENT ON POLAND, SOUTHEAST ASIA NOTED

PM241331 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Jun 81 p 4

[Excerpts] Budapest, 20 Jun, TASS--A plenum of the MSZMP Central Committee chaired by J. Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, has been held to discuss current international issues and progress to date in fulfilling the national economic plan for 1981.

The actions and positive initiatives of t[illegible]viet Union and the Warsaw Pact member states, the release points out, are aimed [illegible]reducing international tension and deserve a reply. The MSZMP Central Committee reaffirms its conviction that in the interests of preserving world peace and curbing the arms race it is imperative that Soviet-U.S. strategic arms limitation talks resume and that talks be started dealing specifically with the question of the deployment of medium-range missiles in Europe as an organic part of U.S. forward-based nuclear facilities in the region.

The news release points out that bilateral and multilateral meetings, which help to consolidate the policy of peaceful coexistence, assume particular importance in the current international climate. Hungary is directing its efforts toward ensuring that the Madrid meeting of 35 states produces specific results which will help to ensure the implementation of the principles and recommendations of the Helsinki Final Act.

The MSZMP Central Committee supports the initiatives of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea aimed at ensuring that representatives of the countries in this region discuss at a joint conference the requisite conditions for ensuring peace and lasting security in Southeast Asia on the basis of the principles of equality and respect for sovereignty. The Hungarian Government flatly rejected the plan for a so-called "international conference" on Kampuchea.

The Central Committee stated that the Hungarian people are following with legitimate concern the dangerous situation in the Near East created by the imperialists' plot and Israel's aggressive actions. This threatens not only the security of the peoples in this region but also world peace.

Hungarian communists, the document goes on, reaffirm their solidarity with Poland's communists and the struggle being waged by the country's true patriots to solve the social problems which have accumulated as a result of past errors. At the same time the Central Committee expresses the Hungarian people's concern over the actions of anarchist forces and the subversive activities of the imperialist circles supporting them, which are threatening the Polish people's socialist gains. As a result of recently intensified actions by hostile forces, the threat to the existence of the foundations of the Polish socialist state has increased.

In this climate the MSZMP Central Committee regards the comradely letter, imbued with a sense of concern, sent to the PZPR Central Committee by the CPSU Central Committee as justified, fundamentally [printsipialno] correct and timely. Hungarian communists, in common with all Poland's true friends, express the hope that, by closing ranks and in unity with all supporters of socialism, Poland's communists will take decisive steps to bar the way to counterrevolution. The interests of the Polish people, the socialist community, peace and international security make this imperative.

BUSH VISIT FOR TALKS WITH MITTERRAND VIEWED

LD242154 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1616 GMT 24 Jun 81

[Excerpt] Washington, 24 Jun (TASS)--Vice President Bush of the United States has arrived in Paris. He will hold talks with President Mitterrand of France. As the New York TIMES writes today, the United States has let it be understood that it does not approve the inclusion of communists in the French Government. As the paper puts it, Washington is concerned that this example might prove infectious also for Italy. An observer of the CBS television company noted that opposition to the participation of communists in the government of any country in Western Europe has always been a main element in the Reagan administration's policy, and that the formation of a cabinet in France with the participation of communists came as agonizing piece of news for Washington.

This is precisely the source of the noisy and tendentious campaign started by American propaganda against the French Communist Party. Official Washington clearly is trying to exert political pressure on French leaders. A few days before his departure Bush stated that he will explain the Reagan administration's economic policy to its West European allies. The measures adopted by Washington in the field of international trade and finance are being subjected to sharp criticism from official spokesmen in West European countries. They express indignation that the United States, in trying to drag its economy out of the quagmire of recession, is pushing its West European allies even deeper into it.

PCF PARTICIPATION IN FRENCH GOVERNMENT DISCUSSED

LD241914 Moscow in French to Europe 1630 GMT 24 Jun 81

[Report on Vsevolod Grigoryev commentary from the "Panorama of the Day" program]

[Text] Francois Mitterrand, president of the French Republic, has approved the list of the new government, which contains, as well as socialists and Left Radicals, four communists including Charles Fiterman, member of the French Communist Party [PCF] Politburo, who has been appointed minister of state and minister of transportation.

The formation of a government of the left with the participation of communists, our commentator Vsevolod Grigoryev writes, is indicative of the new political situation which has emerged from the presidential and parliamentary elections, during which the left, and primarily the Socialist Party, gained a convincing victory. An important role in this victory belongs rightly to the PCF and its electorate. In the presidential elections the support of the communist voters was decisive for the election of Francois Mitterrand. During the parliamentary elections they contributed to the creation of a new parliamentary majority. [Words indistinct] many socialists would not have been elected in the second round of voting without the support of the communist voters. The participation of the communists in the new French Government is the result of a long and consistent struggle waged by the PCF for the workers' interests. It was the communists who organized and were in the vanguard of the mass protest movement against the injustices of the policy of austerity applied by the government coalition of the bourgeois parties, proposing a constructive alternative to the power of big business.

At the same time, the presence of the communists in the government signifies the total failure of the policy of anticommunism preached for many years by the forces of the right and the Atlanticists in France and overseas. Influential rightwing (?forces) in France and the United States are not renouncing either their attempts to compromise cooperation between the socialists and communists, including in the government, by exploiting their differences. It is natural that there are and will be differences, for the two parties intend to keep their political identity.

However, it is noted in France that on many important questions, (?including) on socio-economic matters, the attitudes of the two parties are close or similar. This was confirmed in the joint declaration of the PCF and the French Socialist Party published yesterday in Paris. The two sides declare that they are determined to contribute to the implementation of a new policy approved by the French, who elected Francois Mitterrand to highest office.

The presidential and parliamentary elections have given the government of the left broad possibilities and means to put changes into effect. In particular it will have to resolutely fight unemployment and social injustice, as well as improve workers' living conditions. Change is necessary, but this process will not be easy. So participation in the French Government by the communists, who still represent an important force, having great experience of struggle, conforms with this necessity. It is called upon to contribute to the success of the policy of change on which the workers are basing their hopes.

SPANISH PNEUMONIA VIRUS LINKED WITH U.S. PRESENCE

LD250854 Moscow in Spanish to Spain 1900 GMT 23 Jun 81

[Text] In Spain two more people have died from so-called atypical pneumonia. In all, this disease caused by an unknown virus has killed 44 people. Thousands of people have been admitted to hospitals. REUTER reports that the hospitals in Madrid are crammed full with people whose entire families have been admitted. Our observer Yuriy Konstantinov writes:

Atypical pneumonia continues to wreak havoc and it is causing more deaths. People are dying without knowing the causes of the appearance of the mysterious virus. You might say that this is little consolation for the victims of the mysterious disease. And what can you say to those who are threatened by atypical pneumonia? You can understand their state of mind and the indignation at the slowness of the authorities and medical services which, 2 months after the outbreak of the epidemic, cannot explain to the public the cause of the treacherous virus. No one can be put at ease by the statements of the authorities who, fearing a mass panic, say that the situation is under control and that tourists are not supposed to be threatened. To this respect AFP reports from Madrid that the disease continues (?to spread).

The cause of atypical pneumonia is being sought in fruit and vegetables which have been liquefied. Suspicious symptoms are looked for in birds and dogs. Later the rumor spread that the cause of the treacherous virus was bulk cooking oil. As is known, this oil was withdrawn from sale which aroused the protest of the union of olive oil producers. When all is said and done the cause-and-effect link between the oil and the epidemic was not discovered, REUTER reports from Madrid. Many people think that the cause of the disease is a toxic element.

Where should we look for this element? Perhaps in Torrejon where the outbreak of the disease was first detected. The facts speak for themselves and raise questions which await an answer. Perhaps it is a coincidence that the epidemic was discovered in Torrejon where there is a U.S. base. Not only the Spanish press, but also AFP, LE TRIBUNE DE GENEVE and the Washington POST accepted that there was a virus leak at the base where they store bacteriological arms. Another question: Why didn't the Americans allow Spanish doctors to carry out the autopsy on the sergeant who died in mysterious circumstances at the Torrejon base? How can you explain the fact that only 3 weeks after the outbreak of atypical pneumonia the U.S. Embassy stated that there were no bacteriological weapons on the base? These were supposedly done away with in 1973.

But, should this be the case, how do we reconcile such a statement with the UPI report that up to now bacteriological weapons are stored in 12 U.S. arsenals--bacteriological weapons which are capable of producing pulmonary epidemics and other diseases?

Obviously, it is no coincidence that U.S. epidemiologists took part in the examination of blood and tissue samples of those taken ill in Spain. This, says REUTER, will enable them to keep the source of the disease secret. And this gives the impression that someone in Spain wants by all possible means to keep the problem of atypical pneumonia separate from the U.S. military presence in the Iberian Peninsula. But, on the contrary, one can see a direct link between the mysterious virus which is wreaking havoc in Spain and the military bases of the Pentagon which even in times of peace contains a mortal danger. But naturally, such accusations do not respond to the calculations of the Spanish Atlanticists and less still to the owners of the arsenals on Spanish land. They are trying to drag Spain into the NATO bloc. According to their logic, the pneumonia should continue to be atypical and people should look for it in cooking oil and (?strawberries). It is much more important to get Spain under the NATO nuclear unbrella as soon as possible.

PCI JOURNAL SCORED FOR CRITICISM OF CPSU LETTER

LD241846 Moscow TASS in English 1554 GMT 24 Jun 81

[Text] Moscow, 24 Jun, TASS--Follows the full text of Y. Samoilov's article "Strange Position," concerning an article in the Italian journal RINASCITA about the events in Poland" printed in the NEW TIMES [NOVOYE VREMYA] weekly:

"The Italian Communist Party journal RINASCITA has published an article on the situation in Poland and the position of the CPSU on this question. All the fraternal parties of course closely follow the events in Poland. The Soviet reading public is acquainted, from reprints in our central papers, with articles published in their press.

The situation in Poland is understandably disquieting all sincere supporters of socialism. The attempts made by imperialism, by counter-revolutionary forces, both internal and external, to divert that country from the socialist road are a serious encroachment on what was won through the heroic struggle waged by the Polish and Soviet people against German fascism and what has been achieved in the course of the 37 years of construction of a new life in the country. Communists, naturally, cannot take an indifferent view of developments of this kind.

But how does RINASCITA regard them? First of all, the journal notes the "complexity and objective contradictoriness of the situation in Poland which has sharply deteriorated on the economic, social and political planes." True enough, the situation in Poland has deteriorated.

What has caused this deterioration? What is it that is threatening the fraternal Polish people? RINASCITA reasons along the following lines.

In its opinion, the Polish people are endangered, on the one hand, by the actions of some "conservative groups doomed by history" and, on the other, by the "reckless impatience of groups that want to be 'in the vangurad of renewal,'" those who are in too great a haste to bring about that renewal. However, particularly significant in the opinion of the journal is the threat of interference from without. If the reader assumes that the reference is to the threat emanating from imperialism (which really does exist) he is mistaken. For the threat allegedly emanates from the Soviet Union. It must be frankly said that this is a curious reading of the situation, if it can be called a reading at all. The RINASCITA article repeatedly dwells, and in a highly didactic tone, on the need to respect the independence and sovereignty of all the fraternal parties.

But why does the Italian journal not follow its own advice and take into consideration the assessments of the situation in Poland and of the causes of the existing difficulties given by the Polish United Workers' Party? These causes have been described by the PUWP with utmost clarity. The resolution of the eleventh plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the PUWP, for instance, states: "The pursuance of the policy of the party and the government is still being obstructed by forces hostile to socialism. They conduct political campaigns that are a threat to stabilization and to the security and sovereignty of the state. The aim of these forces is to seize power and overthrow socialism." Further the resolution states: "Tendencies towards a split are appearing in the party, tendencies undermining its Marxist-Leninist character and organizational unity, and attempts are being made to engage in factional activity." In the opinion of the Polish communists themselves, "the main danger is presented now by revisionist concepts aimed at doing away with the leading role of the party and limiting that role exclusively to the ideological sphere, at depriving it of the instruments of political power."

The resolution of the eleventh plenary meeting of the PUWP Central Committee further says: "A struggle is under way for the future of socialism and the people, for internal tranquillity and a peaceful way out of the crisis, for the renewal and strengthening of the party which was formed in the struggle waged by generations of the working class and the finest sons of the Polish people, the party that led the Polish left forces in battle against the Hitlerite invaders and for a socialist Poland, the party that has for 36 years now guaranteed the Polish people peace and independence." Thus, a struggle is being waged for the future of socialism and the people endangered by forces hostile to socialism. The assessments are perfectly clear, without a shadow of ambiguity. Why, then, do the editors of RINASCITA not tell their readers the truth about the stand taken by the Polish communists, by the plenary meeting of the PUWP Central Committee? And why does the Italian journal not find a single word of condemnation of the forces hostile to socialism? Why does it, in effect, take up the cudgels on their behalf, describing them as merely being in too great "a haste" to give effect to the socialist renewal of society? The unbiased reader cannot but ask these questions.

The whole RINASCITA article speaks in dramatic terms of a Soviet threat to Poland, of interference in its internal affairs. Bourgeois propaganda has been doing the same thing for a long time. Needless to say, RINASCITA adduces no proof. And this is understandable, for no such proof exists. The only thing the journal refers to is the letter from the Central Committee of the CPSU to the leadership of the PUWP. True, the RINASCITA article does say that "at this wirting we do not know the official text of the letter of the CC CPSU," nevertheless the author concludes that "it is a case of gross interference."

Regrettably, this is not the first time that the Italian comrades have judged of developments before they have occurred and of documents, before they have read them. In our opinion this is an inadmissible approach. The important thing, of course, is the substance of the matter.

The text of the CC CPSU letter to the leadership of the PUWP is common knowledge. It was published in the press. It clearly shows that this is a message from the leadership of one fraternal party to the leadership of another fraternal party. The letter voices anxiety over the situation that has developed--the very same situation which the Polish comrades characterize as presenting a threat to socialism--and expresses the wish that the Polish leadership (the letter specially stresses that the reference is specifically to the Polish leadership) find the strength and the possibility to repulse this threat and defend socialism in their country. RINASCITA of course passes by all this in silence.

Most noteworthy is it that RINASCITA makes no mention of the fact that the Central Committee of the PUWP regarded the CC CPSU letter as fraternal assistance and voiced agreement with the assessment of the situation and the conclusions contained in it. The Polish comrades clearly and unequivocally reject the thesis of "interference." Some days ago the editor-in-chief of the TRYBUNA LUDU, the central organ of the PUWP, was asked during a meeting with newsmen whether the CC CPSU letter could be regarded as interference in Poland's internal affairs. "Only the U.S. State Department could say anything of the kind," he replied. "In no sense can the letter be qualified as an act of interference."

The Italian journal asks what the Soviet comrades would say if some other fraternal party were to write letters to the CPSU advising it on questions of domestic policy. A curious remark indeed!

The author of the RINASCITA article ought to know very well how many letters Italian comrades have written to the leadership of the CPSU on questions relating to the internal life of the Soviet Union, moreover, at times on far-fetched questions. We were given advice and our actions came in for some sharp censure, and not only in confidential letters but in materials published in the press, including official materials.

It would appear that if the Italian comrades address to our party remarks concerning its policy, this is in the order of things. But if our party addresses the leadership of another fraternal party (moreover, the ruling party of a country linked with the USSR by relations of alliance) and expresses its views, this is interference in internal affairs. Such an approach can hardly be called objective and correct.

The author of the RINASCITA article says that the CC CPSU letter (which, we repeat, he had not yet read) prompted him to give serious thought to "concepts of internationalism that cannot be accepted."

We do not know what his concepts of internationalism are. As regards our understanding of internationalism, it is constant and not subject to change. It is a matter of internationalist solidarity with all the forces of social progress, democracy and peace, consistent and effective defence of socialism. It is an internationalism that places the interests of peace and socialism above all else.

It is this that prompted the CPSU to send its letter to the Polish comrades, who understood the motives of the message correctly. The resolution of the eleventh plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the PUWP, for instance, says this of the letter: "In recent months the fraternal parties of other socialist countries have repeatedly displayed their understanding of the programme of reform we have adopted and rendered us extensive assistance, while at the same time voicing disquiet over the increasing manifestation of anarchy and attacks on socialism.

"We have every faith in the opinion and conclusions of the fraternal parties in matters relating to the vital interests of the international working-class movement and especially the defence of socialism. It is in this spirit that the Central Committee of the PUWP regarded the letter from the Central Committee of the CPSU which was frank and marked by concern for the development of the situation in Poland and the preservation of the basic values of socialism in our country, and reaffirms this in the present resolution."

Thus, it may be said that what the RINASCITA has to say about the CPSU is at the same time in effect an expression of disagreement also with the assessment made by the Polish comrades.

RINASCITA says that the situation calls for "caution, patience, and a high sense of responsibility" on the part of all. That is true. The CPSU is striving to adhere precisely to such a line of conduct. It is plain to see, however, that RINASCITA is not following its own advice".

PRAVDA: SYRIAN PARLIAMENTARIANS END USSR VISIT

PM241512 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Jun 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation's Departure"]

[Text] On 16 June a delegation of the Syrian Arab Republic People's Council headed by its Chairman M. Hadid met with the chairmen of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers and chairmen and members of standing commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers.

The same day the delegation left the Soviet Union.

PDRY, SOVIET MILITARY DELEGATIONS CONFER 24 JUN

LD241616 Aden ANA in Arabic 1800 GMT 24 Jun 81

[Excerpt] Aden, 24 Jun (ANA)--Official talks between the PDRY and Soviet Armed Forces delegations began in Aden this morning. The Yemeni side was headed by the first deputy defense minister and head of the General Staff, Maj 'Abdallah 'Ali Ulayywah. The Soviet side was led by Marshal Sergey Sokolov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and the first deputy defense minister.

The talks dealt with the bilateral relations that link the armies of the two countries and the means of developing and strengthening these relations.

This morning the delegation laid a wreath on the martyrs' monument at (?Al-Bawahi). They were joined by 'Abdallah 'Ali Ulayywah; 'Abdallah Ibrahim, secretary for the governor of Aden governorate; by a number of officials; and by (?guard units) which saluted them.

The delegation also paid a visit to the naval force and the air force and inspected their various sections. Marshal Sokolov held talks with the commanders of the two forces and discussed the aspects of cooperation between the naval and air forces of the two friendly armies.

EXPULSION OF U.S. DIPLOMATS FROM ZAMBIA NOTED

LD230924 Moscow TASS in English 0702 GMT 23 Jun 81

[Text] Lusaka, 23 Jun, TASS--Zambia's security forces have discovered an espionage network inside the country, that was formed by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency.

The government announced two American diplomats--First Secretaries of the U.S. Embassy John Finney and Michael O'Brian persons non grata. They were offered to leave the country within 48 hours. In a statement of the Foreign Ministry, that has been distributed here, it is noted that hostile activities of American spy-diplomats were detrimental to the security of the republic.

SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATION BEGINS ANGOLA VISIT

PM241503 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Jun 81 Morning Edition p 4

[Correspondent S. Nikonov dispatch: "Ties Strengthening"]

[Text] Luanda--A USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by I.B. Usmankhodzhaytev, member of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and chairman of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has arrived in the Angolan capital on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the People's Assembly of the People's Republic of Angola.

The Soviet delegation has had a meeting with deputies of the Angolan People's Assembly, in which the following participated: Bernardo de Souza, first secretary of the People's Assembly; E. Carvalho Santos [Onambve], candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Party of Labor [MPLA-PT] for questions of organs of people's power and law; Afonso Van Dunen (Mbinda), member of the MPLA-PT Central Committee and secretary of the Central Committee for international relations, and representatives of Angola's public.

On 16 June the Soviet delegation set out on a tour of the country.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON USSR SUPREME SOVIET SESSION

Draft Law on Foreigners

LD241308 Moscow TASS in English 1248 GMT 24 Jun 81

[Text] Moscow, 24 Jun, TASS--A report on the draft law defining the legal status of foreigners in the USSR was presented by Nikolay Talyzin, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, at the session of the USSR Supreme Soviet. He said that it was for the first time that a law on the legal status of foreigners had been drafted in our country. Legal regulations on these problems are in force in the USSR, but the new law embraced all the aspects of the foreigners' legal status.

The speaker stressed that the draft law was based on the Constitution of the USSR. All the principles and provisions formulated in it are fully in accord with the existing rules of international law and the international documents signed by the USSR, including the provisions of the Final Act of the Helsinki conference.

The draft law submitted for the consideration of the Supreme Soviet stipulates that foreign citizens in the USSR are equal before law regardless of their origin, social or property status, race, nationality, sex, education, attitude to religion, etc.

The reporter said that the new law granted foreign citizens in the USSR extensive rights and freedoms but at the same time obliged them to respect the Soviet Constitution and laws.

In accordance with the Soviet Constitution, Nikolay Talyzin said, the new law grants the right of asylum to foreigners persecuted for protecting the interests of the working people and the cause of peace, for participating in the revolutionary and national liberation movement and for engaging in progressive activities. It stands to reason, the speaker pointed out, that we have never given nor give today asylum to criminals and all sorts of terrorists.

A distinctive feature of the law, Talyzin went on to say, is the codification of the socio-economic rights of foreign citizens in the USSR and guarantees for the exercise of these rights. Foreigners in the USSR have the right to work at factories, offices and organizations, the right to rest and leisure, to health protection, to social insurance, to education and also the right to enjoy the achievements of culture.

Different sections of the draft law define matters of entrance to and exist from the USSR foreign citizens, and also their liability for breaches of law on Soviet territory.

The reporter stressed that the new law does not impinge on the privileges and immunities accorded to the heads and staff of foreign diplomatic and consular missions and to other persons in accordance with the Soviet legislation and the international treaties signed by the USSR.

In conclusion Nikolay Talyzin expressed the confidence that the new law will become the Soviet Union's tangible contribution towards extending international cooperation and ensuring human rights.

Zagladin on Draft Law

LD241619 Moscow TASS in English 1539 GMT 24 Jun 81

[Text] Moscow, 24 Jun, TASS--The draft law on the status of foreign citizens in the USSR expands the legal guarantees of their rights, Secretary of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Soviet of the Union Deputy Vadim Zagladin said. He spoke today at the session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, which examined the new draft law.

The draft law, submitted for the consideration to the Supreme Soviet, fundamentally differs from similar laws in bourgeois states. The main content of such laws in the capitalist countries concerns chiefly restrictions regulating the stay and movement of foreigners, Zagladin said. The draft Soviet law rests on other principles.

The speaker pointed out that the law says that foreigners in the Soviet Union, as a rule, enjoy the same rights and freedoms and have the same duties as the Soviet citizens. The Soviet people have no, nor can have any prejudices against foreign nationals. Those of them who observe the Soviet laws and respect the customs of the Soviet people may always count on benevolent attitude to them. This internationalist attitude to foreign citizens has been, is and will be the law of our society. It is one of the manifestations of the policy of peace, friendship and cooperation with the peoples of other countries which is consistently pursued by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Soviet state.

Of course, the speaker said, foreign citizens who, unfortunately, abuse hospitality, breach our order, customs, currency and other Soviet laws, engage in hostile activity which damages the Soviet state cannot count on a kind attitude in the USSR.

The draft law, Vadim Zagladin said, is closely linked with the implementation of the peaceful foreign policy course invariably followed by the CPSU and the Soviet state.

Appeal Adopted; Session Ends

LD241330 Moscow TASS in English 1320 GMT 24 Jun 81

[Text] Moscow, 24 Jun, TASS--A regular session of the USSR Supreme Soviet has ended after two days of proceedings in the Moscow Kremlin.

On the proposal of Leonid Brezhnev, who made a speech at the session yesterday, the deputies unanimously adopted an appeal of the USSR Supreme Soviet to the parliaments and peoples of the world, urging them to strengthen peace among nations.

A report on the development of the country's housing and on the draft fundamentals of housing legislation was made by Ivan Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR. A report on the draft law on the legal status of foreign citizens in the USSR was presented by Nikolay Talyzin, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

The deputies to the Supreme Soviet discussed at the separate meetings of the two chambers the items of the agenda.

Today's joint session of the two chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet adopted a resolution on the development of the country's housing, the fundamentals of housing legislation of the USSR and the union republics, and the law on the legal status of foreign citizens in the USSR.

The Supreme Soviet of the USSR endorsed the decrees of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet that had been passed in the interim between the sessions.

With this the session ended its work.

GROMYKO AWARDS SCIENTISTS, WORKERS, DIPLOMATS

LD191912 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 19 Jun 81

[Text] Orders and medals of the Soviet Union have been awarded in the Kremlin to scientists, staff of institutions and organizations of the country's Academy of Sciences and of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, machine-building workers, diplomats, (?cinematographers), hydrometeorologists, lawyers, workers of the union of friendship societies, committees of Soviet women and other public organizations.

The awards were bestowed by Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and minister of foreign affairs of the Soviet Union, and Kuznetsov, candidate member of the party's Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and others. They cordially congratulated those who were awarded and wished them new successes in their work.

GRISHIN ADDRESSES MOSCOW UNIVERSITY AKTIV

PM241500 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 13 Jun 81 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Meeting of Aktiv"]

[Excerpts] There was a meeting of the party aktiv of the M.V. Lomonosov Moscow State University yesterday. Its participants discussed the question of the Moscow State University party organization's tasks in improving party organizational work in the light of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and the instructions and recommendations of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Comrade V.V. Grishin, first secretary of Moscow Gorkom, addressed the aktiv meeting. He noted that a decisive role belongs to party organizations in fulfilling the tasks posed by the congress. When speaking of the university's party organization, this role is exceptionally important. The task consists of constantly enhancing this role and activeness and efficiency in the struggle to implement the party's policy, to raise the standard of leadership of the lower links, to take fuller account of the specific characteristics of each one and to give greater practical help in improving party organizational work and in implementing the tasks facing them.

The Moscow State University party organization must pay special attention to further improving the academic process, to the wide-scale introduction of new methodological recommendations and of modern technical teaching aids, to enhancing the role of teachers in academic educational work with students and to the comprehensive development of the active forms of the creative mastery of knowledge. With these aims reports by party bureau secretaries, faculty deans, holders of chairs and communist teachers are to be used more widely at party committee and party bureau meetings, at scientific councils, party meetings and aktivs. The party should monitor more strictly the fulfillment of the program for the development of scientific research, the responsibility of leaders for the job in hand should be increased, the fulfillment of outlined plans should be analyzed in greater depth and the efforts of the thousands-strong army of scientific assistants should be directed toward increasing the efficiency of scientific work.

Participating in the work of the Moscow State University party aktiv meeting were G.S. Strizhov, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Science and Educational Institutions Department; A.M. Roganov, secretary of Moscow Gorkom; V.P. Yelyutin, USSR minister for higher and secondary specialized education; and executives of the CPSU Central Committee, the Moscow Gorkom and of a number of ministries and departments.

KAZAKH SUPREME SOVIET MEETING HELD 12 JUN, ENDS

PM241456 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 13 Jun 81 pp 1, 3

["Information Report on Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Session"]

[Text] The 3d session of the 10th Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet was held in the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet conference hall in Alma-Ata on 12 June 1981.

The deputies and guests gave a warm greeting to Comrade D.A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakh CP Central Committee; Comrades K.M. Aukhadiyev, B.A. Ashimov, Ye. F. Bashmakov, V.A. Nazarbayev and Yu. N. Trofimov, members of the Kazakh CP Central Committee Bureau; and Comrades T.A. Ashimbayev, S.S. Dzhiyenbayev and V.V. Shevchenko, candidate members of the Kazakh CP Central Committee Bureau.

The members of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and of the republic's government took their seats on the platform.

The session was opened by Deputy K. Medeubekov, chairman of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet.

The Supreme Soviet heard a report by Deputy A. Kalikov, chairman of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Credentials Commission. In the resolution adopted the Supreme Soviet recognized the authority of Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Deputy Boris Petrovich Ivanov, elected on 15 March 1981 from Semipalatinskaya Oblast's Borodulikhinskiy Electoral Okrug, No 365.

The session's agenda was approved:

1. On the tasks of the republic's soviets stemming from the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and the instructions of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

2. On the Kazakh SSR draft laws "On Protecting the Atmosphere" and "On Protecting and Utilizing the Animal Kingdom."

3. On the Kazakh SSR draft law "On the Kazakh SSR Judicial System."

4. On ratifying the decrees of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

5. Organizational question.

The report "On the Tasks of the Republic's Soviets Stemming from the 26th CPSU Congress Decisions and the Instructions of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium," was delivered by Deputy S.N. Imashev, chairman of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Speakers in the debate on the report at the morning session were Deputies N.A. Bolatbayev, chairman of the Severo-Kazakhstanskiy Oblispolkom; V.I. Moisyeenko, chairman of Pavlodarskiy Oblispolkom; T.M. Kurganskiy, chairman of Taldy-Kurganskiy Oblispolkom; Sh. K. Berkimbayeva, first secretary of Alma-Ata Sovetskiy Kazakh Raykom and Deputy S.K. Dosmagambetov, chairman of Kustanayskaya Oblast's Naurzumskiy Rayispolkom.

The discussion of the first question on the agenda continued at the afternoon session. Participating in it were: Deputy M.M. Ustinovskiy, first secretary of Karaganda Kazakh CP Gorkom; Deputy K.B. Zhumabekov, chairman of Dzhezazganskiy Oblispolkom; Deputy V.A. Lytkina, operator at the Guryev oil refinery; Deputy K.N. Musin, Kazakh SSR minister of rural construction; Deputy M.G. Koptelov, chairman of the 40 Letiye Kazakhstana Kolkhoz, Iliyskiy Rayon; Alma-Atinskaya Oblast, and Deputy D.A. Kalshorayev, leader of a team of cotton growers at Chimkentskaya Oblast's Abay Kolkhoz.

The Supreme Soviet unanimously adopted a resolution on the question under discussion.

The report on the Kazakh SSR draft laws "On Protecting the Atmosphere" and "On Protecting and Utilizing the Animal Kingdom" was delivered by Deputy V.A. Grebenyuk, first deputy chairman of the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers.

A coreport on this question was delivered by Deputy G.I. Pirozhnikov, chairman of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet standing commission on the protection of nature and the rational use of natural resources.

Participating in the discussion of the draft laws were: Deputy O.A. Kozybayev, chairman of Aktyubinskiy Oblispolkom, and Deputy A.S. Ovsyannikov, head doctor at Dzhambulskaya Oblast hospital.

The Supreme Soviet unanimously adopted the Kazakh SSR laws "On Protecting the Atmosphere" and "On Protective and Utilizing the Animal Kingdom" and resolutions on the procedure for putting these laws into effect.

The report on the Kazakh SSR draft law "On the Kazakh SSR Judicial System" and on the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees submitted for the approval of the Supreme Soviet was delivered by Deputy A.P. Plotnikov, deputy chairman of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The Supreme Soviet adopted the Kazakh SSR law "On the Kazakh SSR Judicial System" and the resolution on the procedure for putting it into effect. The decrees of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium adopted between Supreme Soviet sessions were ratified.

An organization question was examined.

The Supreme Soviet released from duty the following members of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium: Deputy T.G. Mukhamed-Rakhimov in connection with his appointment as deputy chairman of the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Kazakh SSR Gosplan; and Deputy O.O. Suleymenov in connection with his appointment as chairman of the Kazakh SSR State Committee for Cinematography.

The Supreme Soviet elected Kh.Kh. Demesinov, deputy from Pavlodarskaya Oblast's Mayskiy Electoral Okrug, No 322, as secretary of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Deputy A.K. Zhakupov, first secretary of Alma-Ata Kazakh CP Gorkom, and deputy Ye. Rakhmadiyev, chairman of the Kazakhstan Composers' Union board, were elected members of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Deputy O.S. Miroshkhin, second secretary of the Kazakh CP Central Committee, proposed the election of G.B. Yelemisov as chairman of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Court.

The Supreme Soviet unanimously elected Comrade G. B. Yelemisov chairman of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Court.

At this the 3d session of the 10th Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet ended its work.

ARMENIAN SUPREME SOVIET MEETS 12 JUN, CONCLUDES

FM241332 Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 13 Jun 81 p 1

[Excerpts] ARMENPRESS--The 3d session of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation continued on 12 June.

The following comrades took their seats: K.S. Demirchyan, B.Ye. Sarkisyan, G.N. Andreyev, G.M. Voskanyan, K.A. Gambaryan, K.L. Dallakyan, L.N. Nersesyan, L.S. Shustko, D.A. Arutyunyan, G.A. Martirosyan, M.O. Muradyan, L.G. Saakyan, V.A. Turyan and M.A. Yuzbashyan.

There was a debate on the reports on the question under discussion--progress in the fulfillment of the Armenian SSR law "On the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Armenian SSR in 1981" as related to trade and consumer services and on the coreport by Deputy R.D. Grigoryan, chairman of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet permanent Trade and Consumer Services Commission.

The session unanimously adopted a Supreme Soviet resolution on progress in the fulfillment of the Armenian SSR law "On the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Armenian SSR in 1981" as related to trade and consumer services.

The deputies then moved on to the third item on the agenda.

Deputy G.R. Barikyan (Dprostakanneri Electroal Ckrug, Abovyan), chairman of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet permanent Construction and Construction Materials Industry Commission, provided information on the commission's work. Deputy B.M. Mkrtchyan (Noravanskiy Electoral Okrug, Leninakan), deputy chairman of the permanent Public Health, Social Security and Physical Culture Commission, provided information on the commission's work.

Deputies L.V. Oranesyan (Bagramyanskiy Electoral Okrug, Artashatskiy Rayon) and G.A. Tatevosyan (Zolakarskiy Electoral Okrug, Martuninskiy Rayon) participated in the discussion of the item.

An Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet resolution was adopted on the information provided by the Supreme Soviet permanent commissions.

The deputies then examined the last item on the agenda--ratification of Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees. The report on this matter was delivered by Deputy V.F. Arutyunyan (Norareshskiy Electoral Okrug, Yerevan).

Armenian SSR laws and Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet resolutions were adopted ratifying the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees.

There being no further business, the 3d session of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation was declared closed.

MOLDAVIAN SUPREME SOVIET APPOINTMENTS, DISMISSALS

PM241208 [Editorial Report] Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian on 5 June front-pages a number of Moldavian SSR Supreme Soviet resolutions dated 4 June electing or releasing from their duties various officers of the Supreme Soviet as follows:

1--Releasing I.I. Bodyul and N.I. Uzun from membership (no reasons stated) and electing Semen Kuzmich Grossu and Vladislav Fedorobich Semenov to membership of the Presidium.

2--Releasing A.V. Valovskiy from the chairmanship of the Plan and Budget Commission and electing Andrey Stepanovich Vorotilo to replace him.

3--Relieving Vladislav Fedorovich Semenov of the chairmanship of the Construction and Construction Materials Industry Commission and electing Ivan Timofeyevich Gutsu to replace him.

4--Electing Tamara Ivanovna Gortovlyuk and Yelena Stepanovna Khamurar members of the Plan and Budget Commission; Boris Grigoryevich Bordiyan member of the Construction and Construction Materials Industry Commision; and Velentina Sergeyevna Solovyeva member of the commission on maternity, child development and the work and life of women.

SAKHAROV SENDS BREZHNEV LETTER ON DISSIDENTS

NO221549 Paris AFP in English 1431 GMT 22 Jun 81

[Text] Moscow, 22 Jun (AFP)--Nobel Prize-winning Physicist Andrey Sakharov has sent Soviet chief of state Leonid Brezhnev and the Presidium a "cry of alarm" for jailed dissidents Yuriy Fedorov and Aleksey Murzhenko.

"Their health is causing concern, to the extent that they may not survive until their release," Mr Sakharov said in a letter from his exile home in Gorky.

Mr Fedorov and Mr Murzhenko are the last remaining prisoners jailed in Leningrad in 1970 for attempting to steal a plane to leave the Soviet Union.

The two, who have started the 12th year of their sentence, "should have been released according to Soviet law," Mr Sakharov said in his letter asking Mr Brezhnev to free the prisoners.

MOLNIYA COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE LAUNCHED 25 JUN

LD250706 Moscow TASS in English 0657 GMT 25 Jun 81

[Text] Moscow, 25 Jun, TASS--Today the Soviet Union has launched another communications satellite, Molniya-1. The communications satellite Molniya-1 is intended to help operate a long-distance system of telephone and telegraph radio communications, and also to broadcast USSR central television's programmes to the receiving stations of the Orbita system in the far north, Siberia, the Far East and Central Asia.

The satellite has been put into a high elliptical orbit with a 40,645 km apogee in the Northern Hemisphere and a 645 km perigee in the Southern Hemisphere. The revolution period is 12 hours 16 minutes and the orbit's inclination 62.8 degrees.

The satellite carries on board, apart from broadcasting equipment and long-distance multi-channel radio communications facilities, a command and measurement complex, and also orientation, orbit correction and power supply systems.

According to the data received from the satellite, the equipment carried by it functions adequately. Communications via the Molniya-1 satellite will be carried out in accordance with a preplanned programme.

PRAVDA ON BREZHNEV COSMONAUT AWARDS SPEECH

A comparison of the item entitled "Brezhnev Presents Awards to Cosmonauts in Kremlin," carried on page U 1 of the 18 June Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, with an article entitled "Fatherland Glorifies Heroes," found on page one of the 18 June Moscow PRAVDA, reveals the following variations:

Page U 1, paragraph one, first line, PRAVDA reads: Our socialist motherland has won a remarkable new victory in the peaceful development of space. The program of prolonged manned flights by Soviet cosmonauts on board the Salyut-6--Soyuz orbital scientific research complex and by international crews under the Intercosmos program has been successfully completed. During their 75-day flight those taking part in the fifth expedition, USSR Pilot-Cosmonauts V.V. Kovalenok and V.P. Savinykh displayed a high degree of skill, courage and heroism.

On 17 June in the Kremlin L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, presented high awards of the motherland to the space heroes.

Presenting the awards, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev delivered a speech.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's Speech

Esteemed comrades, today...

Paragraph five, line six, reads:...work. Geologists, meteorologists, forestry and agricultural specialists, land reclamation workers and fishermen, metal workers...

Paragraph six, last line, PRAVDA omits applause annotation.

Paragraph seven is omitted.